

a total of over ninety thousand. The accompanying sketches show firstly the general disposition of the teeth upon the lingual ribbon, as viewed under a 2-inch lens, then the structure of the individual teeth as demonstrated by $\frac{1}{8}$ th power.

Of the genitalia the penis sac is subcylindrical, performing a half revolution at its apex, from which is continued a narrow tube containing the spermatophore at its junction with the vas deferens, and terminating in a flagellum. The genital bladder is small, seated on a short duct which communicates with the vagina near the common orifice.

DESCRIPTION OF *VERMICELLA BERTHOLDI*.

By J. DOUGLAS OGILBY.

VERMICELLA BERTHOLDI, Jan. Icon. gén. des Ophid.

SCALES in fifteen rows; abdominal plates 122; two anal plates; sub-caudal plates in two rows, 21/21. Body stout, rounded, the tail very slightly compressed and short, about one-tenth of the total length, and terminating in a blunt conical scale. Head small, not distinct from the trunk. Rostral shield large, obtusely angulated posteriorly, and conspicuously produced backwards on the upper surface of the head: nostril oval, pierced in the middle of an acutely angulated cuneiform nasal: anterior frontals* quadrangular or pentagonal, rounded, or very obtusely angulated anteriorly; posterior frontals pentagonal, bent downwards on the side of the head, so as to form a suture with the nasal, thus replacing the loreal: vertical hexagonal much longer than broad, obtusely angular in front and acutely so behind: supra-ocular large, pentagonal: one anterior and two posterior oculars: occipital shields large, pentagonal or hexagonal, much broader in front than behind: three temporal shields, the first the largest, in contact with the two posterior oculars, and produced downwards so much as almost to divide the two last upper labials: six upper labials, the third and fourth entering the eye, the last the largest: six lower labials, the first elongate, forming a broad suture behind the triangular mental, the second small, the third and fourth the largest: two chin shields on each side: numerous scales between the chin shields and the first abdominal plate. Scales smooth. *Colors*—All the anterior and lateral head-shields cream color with or without black freckles; occipital shields with

* In one specimen the anterior and posterior frontal on the right side are fused into one large shield.

a light anterior and lateral margin, and a cream colored spot near the sutural margin; body white, with from 31 to 34 annular black cross-bands, which are much broader on the back than on the abdomen; lower surface of the head with longitudinal dark streaks.

Of the three specimens examined in the preparation of this description, two were obtained through the kindness of Mr. A. Zietz, of the South Australian Museum, Adelaide, who collected them in the neighbourhood of Port Augusta, S.A., and who further informs me by letter that he has since received specimens from Port Pirie, S.A. The third specimen was collected by Mr. A. J. Campbell, of Melbourne, in West Australia, and forwarded to the Institution for identification. As the Museum Library does not at present possess a copy of the letterpress of Jan's *Iconographie générale des Ophidiens*, I have taken this opportunity of describing in detail this very distinct species. The largest specimen examined measured nearly ten inches.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW *TETRODON* FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.

BY J. DOUGLAS OGILBY.

TETRODON AURANTIUS, *sp. nov.*

D. 11. A. 10. P. 17. C. 9.

THE length of the head is three and two-fifths of the total length. The eyes are situated at an equal distance from the tip of the snout and the superior angle of the gill-opening, and their diameter is one-half of the length of the snout, and four-sevenths of the interorbital space, which is slightly concave. Nasal organs pierced in the lower half of a bifid papilla, with only one opening on each side. Dorsal profile broad. The distance between the tip of the snout and the origin of the dorsal fin is four-sevenths of the total length: the snout is two-thirds of the distance between the posterior dorsal ray and the origin of the caudal fin, and is equal to the height of the caudal pedicle immediately behind the anal fin, which is situated entirely behind the dorsal: * the pectoral fins are short and rounded: the caudal, which is also rounded, is five-sevenths of the length of the head. The entire body and head, with the exception of the lips, armed with long blunt spines with a slightly nodular termination; these spines materially

*The origin of the anal fin is perpendicularly beneath a point behind the dorsal fin, and is equal to the base of that fin.